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**Restaurant Keeper Guilty of Liquor Nuisance.**—When one goes into a restaurant and orders a meal and liquor to accompany it, paying the waiter at the time for the liquor, and the waiter goes to a saloon and purchases the liquor with such money and then brings it to the restaurant and serves it, the Supreme Court of Iowa in *Mullinnix v. Brown*, 131 Northwestern Reporter, 671, holds that the restaurant keeper dispenses liquor in violation of the statute providing that one shall not manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispense, or give, in consideration of the purchase of any property or any services, any intoxicating liquors, and is therefore within the statute making one guilty of a nuisance who uses a building for any of the purposes prohibited by the first-mentioned statute.

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**Town Liable for Dog Bite?**—The town of Littleton, Colo., has an ordinance that makes it unlawful to permit any vicious dog to run at large therein, and requires its marshal and police officers to kill any such dog. One Addington, a pedestrian in the town, who was bitten by a vicious dog knowingly permitted to run at large, sued the city because of the failure of its officers to enforce the ordinance, and on the theory that it was bound to keep its streets in a safe condition for travel. The Supreme Court of Colorado, in *Addington v. Town of Littleton*, 115 Pacific Reporter, 896, holds the city not liable on the ground that the duty imposed upon the marshal and police officers was imposed under the governmental powers of the town, and because the duty to keep its streets in safe condition was limited to their construction and maintenance and excluded the use thereof.

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**"Professor Smith, Healer"—"Walk in."**—A sign reading as the above hung over the door of the "Healer's" office in Denver, Colorado. He claimed his treatment was a natural one—a gift from the Almighty; said he could cure any disease medical men could and many they could not. He belonged to the church of "The Divine Scientific Healing Mission;" preached the gospel and healed the sick without the use of drugs or a knife; some he charged, some he did not; never turned any one away. He could not tell whether patients had gout, measles, or rheumatism, but he could cure them—all he had to do was to lay his hands upon them. When indicted for "practicing medicine without a license," he claimed to come within the exemption of the statute providing that the practice of the religious tenets or general beliefs of any church whatsoever, not prescribing or administering drugs, should not be prohibited. The Supreme Court of Colorado, in *Smith v. People*, 117 Pacific Reporter, 612, in denying the "Healer's" claim of exemption, holds that the statute did not authorize one, under cover of religion or religious exercise, to go into healing commercially for hire, using prayer as the curative